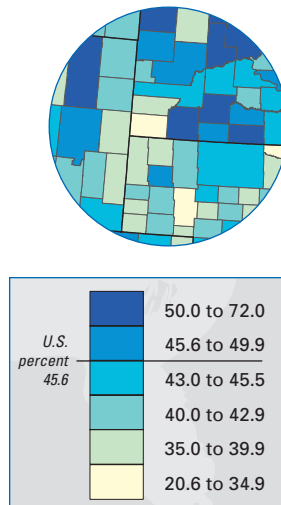
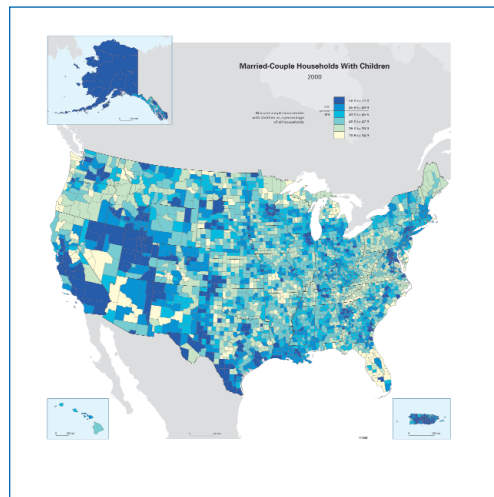


Featured Map Types

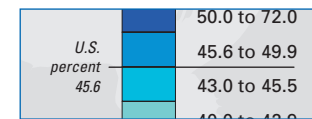
This guide will help you understand the basic map types. The maps emphasize population patterns across the United States by using color (and sometimes proportional circles, bars, and flow arrows) rather than words. Thus very few maps have geographic labels; but reference maps are provided at the front of the book and in Appendix A.



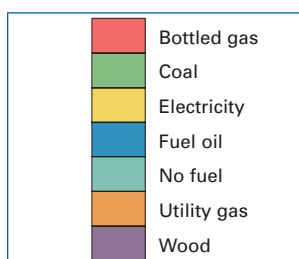
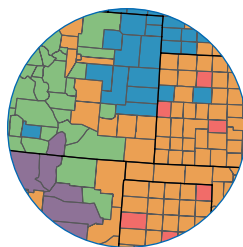
Choropleth - Colors fill geographic areas to represent data values. Choropleth maps are used to show derived values such as percents and medians.

Areas are shaded so that the highest values are shown in the darkest colors. Areas on some maps are quite small so the areas are not outlined.

The map key lists the range of data values each color represents. Map keys are comparable, but not identical, for maps in series.



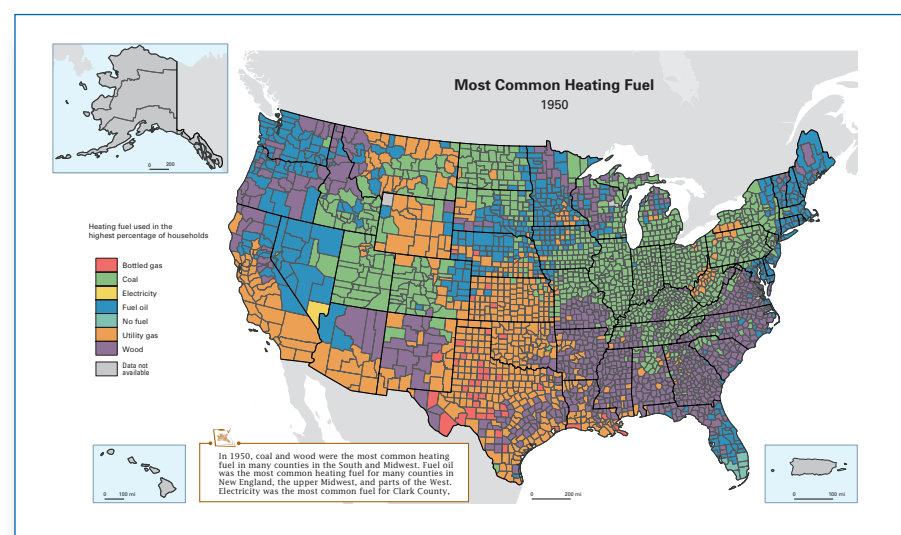
The U.S. value is usually shown.



Qualitative - Colors fill geographic areas to show category rather than quantity

Area is shaded by most commonly-occurring category

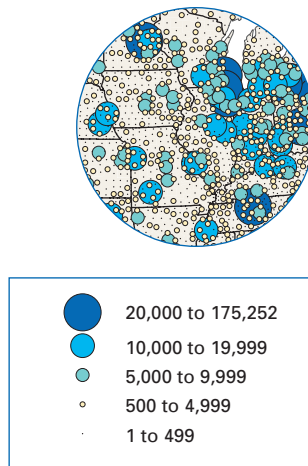
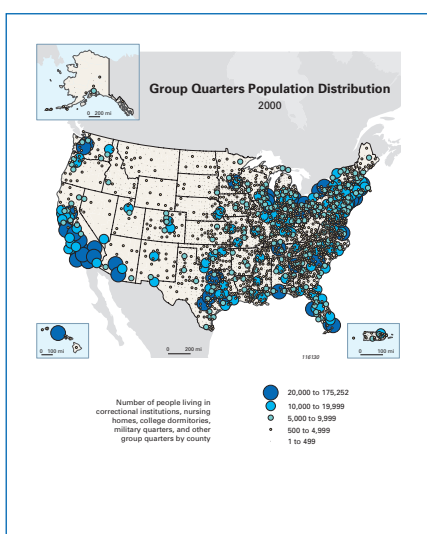
Hues are used rather than shades of one color so there is no impression of higher and lower value categories.



Graduated Symbol - Used to show numbers of the population or phenomenon rather than percents or other derived values. Symbols are proportional to the total number of people.

Symbols show county totals and are placed at county centers

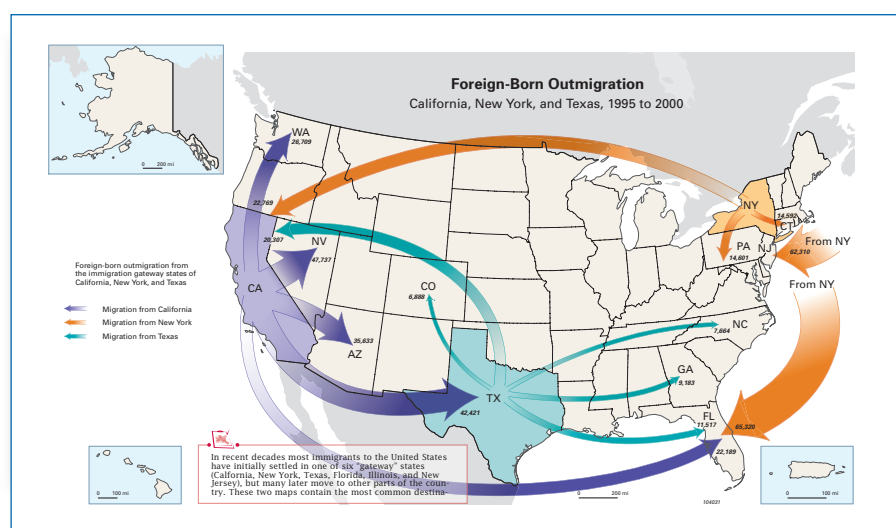
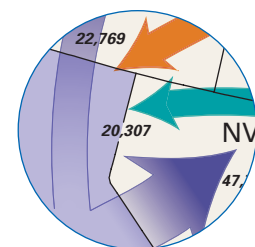
The map key lists the range of data values each size symbol represents. Symbols also are shaded so that the highest values are shown in the darkest color.

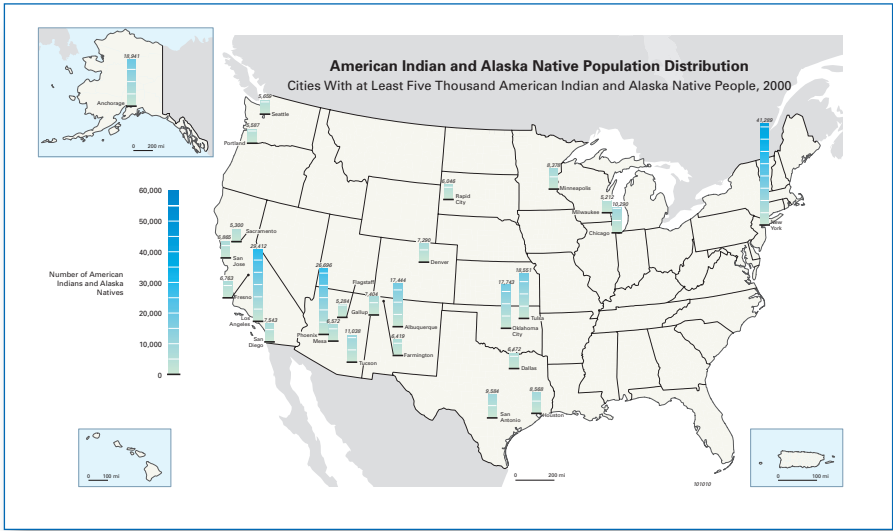


Flow - Represents movement between geographic areas. Used in this book to show migration of people.

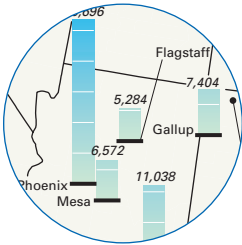
A few states are highlighted on each map and have inflows and outflows shown.

Widths of flow lines are proportional to the total number of people. Hue of flow lines relates to the color of the destination state.

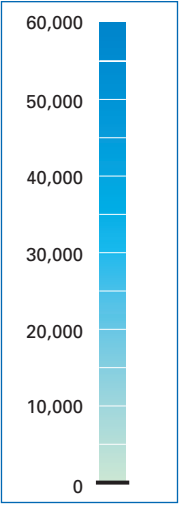




Bar - Height of the bar indicates magnitude of the population of phenomenon.

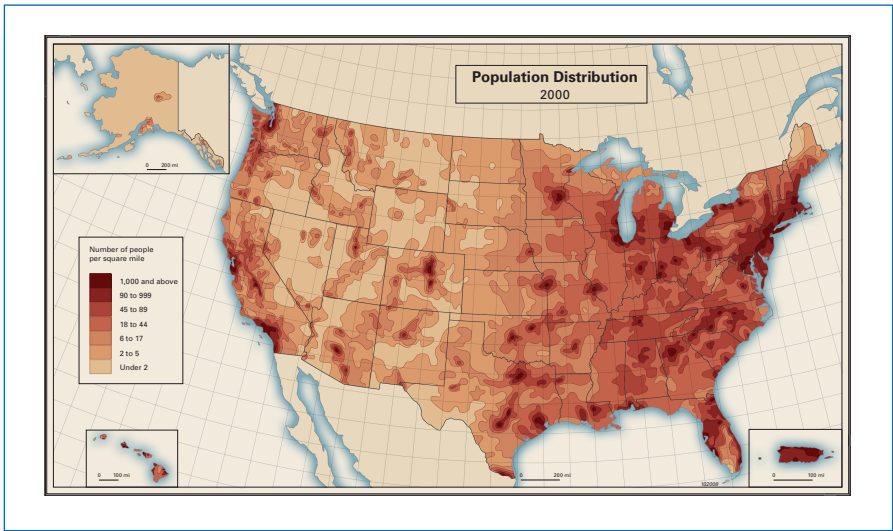
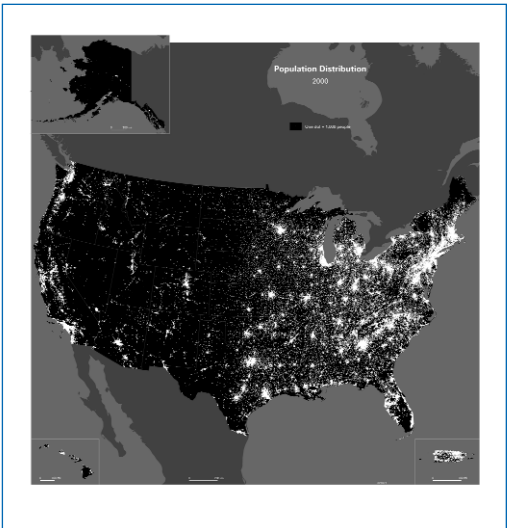
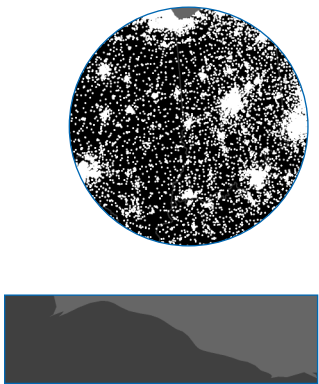


Bar maps are used for the most populous American Indian reservations and for cities with the largest American Indian and Alaska Native populations. The base of the bar is centered on the reservation area or city.

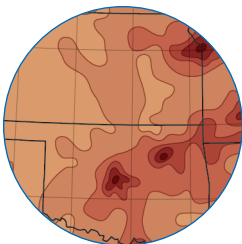


Bars have increments marked on them to aid comparison. Bars also are shaded so that the highest values are shown in the darkest color.

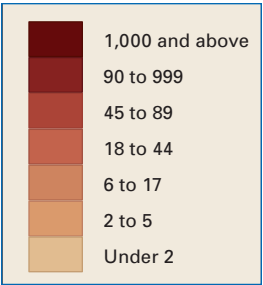
Dot - A dot equals a certain number of people or phenomenon.



Isopleth - Lines connecting equal values are drawn between data points.



An isopleth map gives an impression of continuous population distribution with varying densities.

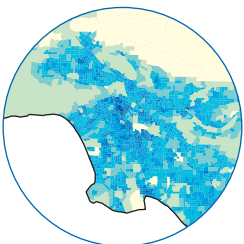


Featured Geographic Types

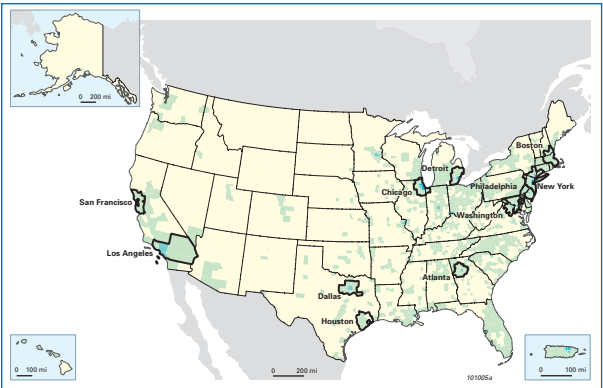
Most maps are nationwide and show all counties and all states. Some maps, of the most populous cities or metropolitan areas, use census tracts, small statistical areas of about 4,000 people.

Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA

Metropolitan areas or cities names are shown.



Census tract detail



This map gives locations of the detail map areas and shows county data

